FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIV—NO. 2,790. FAYETTEVILLE N C., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889. NEW SERIES—VOL. VI—NO. 331.

Judge MacRae's Speech in the Pearson Tabernacle, on the Centennial.

Reported for the Observer.]

Judge MacRae, at the request of the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting to begin preparation for the celebration of the approaching centennial of an event which, humanly speaking, occurred a long time ago, though in the life of a nation it was but a span.

He spoke of the large number of persons assembled in Fayetteville in November, 1789, as members of the General Assembly then in session, and of the Constitutional Convention, and as prominent citizens interested in the matters then before the Legislature and Convention. Not one remains; even the face of the town has changed, for fire has swept over it more than once, and not a vestige is left of the town which stood here then; but just in its centre, on the site of the present market and Town Hall, in the old State House which once stood there, the Convention held its sessions, and on the 21st of November, 1789, after long debate and violent opposition, ratified the Constitution of the United States and North Carolina became a member of the American Union.

He spoke of the association in men's minds of the places where events occur with the events themselves and of the appropriateness of a fitting celebration of the great event which took place here one hundred years ago.

He recalled to the audience the circumstances of the adoption of the articles of confederation by the thirteen States soon after the declaration of independence and during the very throes of the revolution, of the features of *this* government, which was temporary and fitted only for time of the supreme struggle, and of the necessity for a revision of the articles and a strengthening and vitalizing of the government as soon as its independence had been declared and it had become one of the nations of the earth; of the calling of a Convention of the States, its long deliberation and discussion and final adoption and submission to the States, of the Constitution for ratification or rejection; of the debates in the State Conventions, the careful examination of every section of every article of the instrument; of the great opposition, but its eventual ratification by the requisite number of States, and the putting of the new Government in operation, the reluctance of several of the States to ratify, the refusal by North Carolina at Hillsboro, the proposal of amendments by the Congress of the States which had ratified, the nature of these amendments, the greater security for personal rights provided for therein and the reserved rights of the States.

And the final ratification by North Carolina on the day we propose to celebrate. The speaker dwelt upon the fact that it is very difficult to frame language so plain as that it will not admit of diverse interpretation; he gave several illustrations, and pointed this idea with the remark that it did seem that after such careful consideration and so much discussion of every section and clause, this instrument would have been so plain to the understanding that he who runs might read—but that on the contrary, from the beginning, two great parties arose, putting different constructions upon the Constitution, especially with regard to the reserved rights of the States, and among them the right of secession.

The difference was so wide that the contest lasted for seventy years and culminated in an appeal to arms and the drawing of sectional lines, bringing out all the resources of each side, and developing such strength and heroism and virtue and glory as have blazoned the dark pages of the history of 1861–'5, with immortal illustration. The question was settled by the final arbiter of nations an appeal to force in which from sheer exhaustion one side went to the wall.

The difference being originally one of construction, assumed many other phases and finally resolved into a sectional issue. Upon the main question which originated the disturbance, the division was by no means on geographical lines.

Many Northern statesmen of the highest stamp adopted the strict or State's rights construction, and many of the most distinguished men of the South were federalists from conviction. Indeed, a large majority of the voters of North Carolina were opposed to secession and so declared themselves at the ballot-box by refusing to call a convention, the object of which it was well understood was to take the State out of the Union. But in a few weeks all were united by a call for troops to assist the Federal Government in the subjugation of those States which had seceded. However, the question has been settled as a practical one, and can never more disturb us. The result in its effects was not entirely what was expected.

The Constitution with this forced construction of perpetuity, but with all its other safe guards, is our strong tower.

An occasional breach has been made in its walls, but soon to be filled up again.

For a short time after the war had ended, and in the excitement of the moment, a few murders were committed by the government by military commissions. As soon, however, as a case could reach the supreme court, the right of the citizen to trial by jury in the civil court was asserted and so was made apparent the wisdom of the fathers in insisting upon the ten amendments to the original constitution.

No one who fought in the Southern army was ever tried for treason.

Now comes the centennial of the ratification of that Constitution by the State of North Carolina.

There is no line of it, as then adopted and ratified, to which all persons of every shade of political opinion do not subscribe with perfect fealty.

We live in the house of our fathers. Free citizens of States free themselves, except that they are bound together by indissoluble ties.

Our only danger now is in a disregard of the principles of the Constitution and consequent *centralization*.

We have all the benefits of local self-government.

We have a right to celebrate the centennial of an event fraught with so much good to us.

We want all who believe in constitutional liberty to join with us.

Those whose trust is in a strong national government in the administration of the affairs of the people; those who cling to the State rights idea and rely the more upon the constitution now than ever for protection.

We will invite the President of the United States, the Governors of the thirteen original States, the Governor of North Carolina with the State Guard and the heads of department. The Governor to preside over the assembly and represent the State in its sovereign capacity, and one of our Senators in the Congress of the United States is to deliver the oration.

There is a large element in North Carolina which never will admit that those of us who took up arms for North Carolina and the Southern Confederacy were traitors to the Constitution, therefore we have invited one who in the Senate of the United States was a recognized leader of the strict construction theorists, and who in following out the convictions founded upon this theory became the President of the Confederate States and asserted their right to separate from the others, as long as there was strength in the land to raise an arm; and who became in its failure, the vicarious representative of us all; whom we respect for his talents and virtue and without whom, while he lives, no celebration of this event would be complete, Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy. He stands out a great figure in the history of the struggle for constitutional freedom.

While many may not agree with him in his views, none can truthfully refuse to accord to him the merit of sincerity of conviction, of consistency in action, of a moral heroism in whose sublimity there was no truckling to power, no evasion of responsibility, no admission of guilt.

If he was a traitor, those of us who aided and abetted him were rebels and traitors, and have no right to glory in the Constitution to which we were unfaithful. But nobody believes that he was a traitor.

It was a fight for a construction of the Constitution, and it became a war of nations.

Our friends at the North were obliged to go with their States, as most of those who differed with us at the South stood with their own people.

The construction of the Constitution on this point is settled, and it is now incorporated in the fundamental law of North Carolina. The Union is perpetual. We have right still to abide under the roof which our fathers reared, to partake of its shelter and to rest under the shadow of its protection.

Slow to adopt it, but ever true to its principles, recognizing its perpetuity we desire to stand, together with all who love liberty, under the sheltering arms of the tree of the Constitution whose roots strike deep in the soil of freedom.

Therefore not only the powers that be, but the representatives of those who put another interpretation upon this instrument will be here, and the veterans of the Confederate army will come without a blush and join in this fitting celebration.

The 20th or 31st of May.

Charlotte Chronicle.]

Col. Alfred M. Waddell, who has devoted a vast deal of time to the study of the history of the colonial period of North Carolina, has recently discovered among some ancient records of Wilmington facts which he thinks may fairly set at rest the mooted question whether the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed on the 20th or 31st of May. Col. Waddell thinks the weight of evidence in favor of the 20th. The Colonel has been so kind to communicate the points, in a letter to the writer, which is herewith given:

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:—I do not remember to have seen in all the discussion of the Mecklenburg Independence any allusion to a fact which is recorded in the Minutes of the Meetings of the Committee on Safety in Wilmington, and which seems to me to be strong evidence to sustain the claim that the Declaration was made May 20th, 1775. You are, of course, aware that while the action of the people of Mecklenburg on the 31st of May is universally admitted, the weight of opinion has perhaps been against the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the claim for the 20th.

On the 4th of January, 1775 at a meeting of the Safety Committee in Wilmington the following resolutions were passsed, viz:

"Then the committee resolved to have monthly stated meetings, and that the first monthly meeting be in Wilmington on the 20th day of January, instant; and be continued the 20th day of every succeeding month."

All subsequent meetings, except those on the 20th of each month were described in the minutes as "occasional" meetings, and those on the 20 were described as "general" meetings. At the meeting of May 30th, a resolution was passed inviting the committee of "the respective counties of the District" to meet in Wilmington on the 20th of June, and on the latter day the committee of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen and Duplin counties did meet. Mention is made of correspondence with Cross Creek (Fayetteville) and Newton, and "the several counties and towns in the Province," as well as one letter from "the Committee of Intelligence in Charleston, S. C."

From all which I infer that the 20th of each month was a regular time for the meeting, not only of the Wilmington committee, but of all others in the Province, and that that fact corroborates the claim that the Mecklenburg Declaration was made on the 20th of May, and ratified at the next "occasional" meeting on the 31st.

Respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.

Col. Waddell is a close student of history, and his fine legal mind makes all his conclusions on historical evidence valuable. The Chronicle thanks him heartily for his latest contribution as given above.

Woman's Smiles and Woman's Tears.

One to enliven, the other to soften the heart of mankind. An old bachelor once said women were either "all smiles or all tears," but this cannot be true for what would there be "'twixt a tear and a smile." Women have enough to bear to make them "all tears" and enough to hope for to make them "all smiles." When afflicted with nervousness, "female weaknesses," sick headache, and the numerous diseases peculiar to their sex there is necessity for contemplation, and for "tears," but when they consider that there is a sure remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for all such "female complaints," there is reason for "smiles."

☞Wherein are a policeman and a rainbow alike? Both are tokens of peace, and usually appear after a storm.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The "Observer's" Trade Issue Abroad and What the People Think of It.

The Fayetteville Observer's Enterprise.

Asheville Citizen.]

We confess to much surprise and gratification at seeing what a magnificent presentation of the present status of Fayetteville has been made by Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, of the FAYETTEVILE OBSERVER, surpassing in size fullness and elegance anything that has been gotten up in North Carolina. It is gotten up with a splendor of illustration, a richness and interest of description, and a wealth of matter hardly to be excepted in a town on which rests the weight of years, and on which had gathered the dust and the rust of decay. The truth is Fayetteville, though old, is not decrepit, and though well stricken in years, has the happy faculty of renewing its youth. No North Carolina town, through similar agency as that so splendidly employed by Mr. Whitehead has been so magnificently presented. As a North Carolina town we feel a pride that so many and so great elements have been called to public notice. Few remember that for relatively a long period of time that Fayetteville was largely the first commercial town of the State; that she was at a point of interior navigation higher than that penetrated by any other of our rivers, that the river at her doors was the highway for the introduction and distribution of all the interior traffic of the State west of, and including Raleigh; that to facilitate such introduction and distribution the first steamboat employed in Southern interior navigation was placed on the Cape Fear river—The Henrietta, introduced in 1817, running and serviceable until 1864; that Fayetteville embarked in the first railroad project that originated in the State—the road from that town to Salisbury surveyed but not built; that Fayetteville erected the first cotton factory in the State, Cross Creek, built by the Donaldsons in 1825-'26; that Fayetteville, including its vicinity, was the greatest manufacturing town in the State, having eight arge cotton mills which remained until Sherman's torch destroyed them.

The destruction of these, and the ravages of the war, prostrated the town in the dust. But it is well on foot again with all the energy of its younger, more prosperous days, with numerous railroads centering upon it, and with revival of manufacturies, it now bids fair to outstrip its former prosperity.

We thank Mr. Whitehead for the copy of Illustrated Fayetteville.

"Holds up a High Head and Keeps Step In The March of Progress."

Raleigh News and Observer, No. 2.]

The press of the State awards the meed of praise to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for its description of Fayetteville. Brother Whitehead is deserving of all honor. Fayetteville being at the head of navigation was long the commercial metropolis for the interior of North Carolina, and in enterprise her citizens yielded to no competitors. Devasted at the close of the war and her trade much interfered with by the roilroad lines entering her territory, she nevertheless holds up a high head and keeps step in the march of progress. For intelligence, enterprise, patriotism and hospitality, her people, while not themselves boasting superiority, cannot be excelled.

"Gratified at the Marked Business Improvement of Fayetteville."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 10, 1889.

Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, Fayetteville, N. C.,

DEAR SIR:—Your valued paper which was sent me, has just been received.

I have perused it with pleasure, and was gratified at the marked business improvement of your city.

It certainly reflects credit upon the originators of the undertaking and is a decided success.

With great esteem,
I am very respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

"Gracefully Done."

Wilson Mirror.]

The Trade Issue of the admirably edited FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER was a brilliant and beautiful and magnificent show of that enterprising city, and its liberal hearted citizens. The talented Whitehead did his work well, nobly, successfully and felictously; and the appreciative citizens of that noble town showed their appreciation of his able and faithful services by presenting him with a fine gold headed cane. Fortunate editor, in having such a noble people to serve; fortunate people, in having such a noble editor to do them service.

"Written up in a Clear Concise and Entertaining Style.

Sanford Express.]

The FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER has sent out a trade issue of 32 pages, illustrated with pictures of prominent buildings and picturesque spots in that good old town. Fayetteville and all its industries are written up in a clear, concise and entertaining style. For this piece of good work the citizens of Fayetteville on last Saturday caned the OBSERVER'S editor, Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, with a gold mounted cane.

"Signs of Life Not Dead."

Charlotte Critic.]

The FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER last Thursday was a mammoth thirty-two page Trade Issue. We had always heard that Fayettevill was a "dead town," but there's more signs of life in the OBSERVER than any paper we've seen for a long time. Fayetteville is not dead!

"Carefully Prepared Subjects of Importance."

Wilmington Daily Advertiser.]

We have received a copy of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, which has just been published. It contains reading matter of much interest to the people of that section and in fact, to the people of the entire State. The articles are carefully prepared and the subjects treated are of importance.

☞In what passage in the Bible are the women commanded to kiss the men? Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them.

Be Honest, Be Brave.

W. H. Blount in Wilson Mirror.]

In this earth-life there are various vocations. Some are high and exalted, others are low and humble. All must be filled, and the one who performs his duty best deserves the richest reward and highest honor, regardless of the position in which that duty was done. The pilot, who sits on his lofty post of duty, and guides his noble and majestic steamer through the bounding billows of the sea, would be powerless to buffet a single wave were it not for the aid and the co-operation he receives from those soot-besmirched toilers way down at the bottom of the vessel, who shovel and pour coal into the red-hot jaws of that hell-like furnace, and thus doth feed the hungry mouth which makes the steam that gives to the vessel that strength and that gigantic motive power which laughs to naught the wildest sweep of fiercest billows. And so we say to those who may not win the first prize in the race of life, and fill the highest niche in the temple of renown, you can make yourself felt and useful in whatever sphere you may be thrown. 'Tis true there is but one mighty Niagra whose reverberating roar is wafted on winds of renown to every land of the sun, and induces people of every clime to come and stand upon its awe wrapped banks and listen in speechless wonder to the thundering anthems rising in melodious incense to the God of Nature. Yet there are thousands upon thousands of murmuring cascades, which catch the silvery ripples of sweetly flowing streamlets, and dashing their radiant wavelets into foam-crested whirlpools below, they send up their rising spr y in streams of sweetest melody to chant their own sweet peans of praise, and thus help to swell the notes and give more melody to the choral harmonies that flow in dulcet waves of enchantment from the stringless instruments of Nature's matchless orchestra. 'Tis true, their strains are not so loud and grand and ocean-toned, but yet they serve to make up that thrilling dapson of melody which pours its ripples over the embattlements of the sky, and there amid the angel choir their softest echoes die. 'Tis true there is but one Mississippi river, whose majestic sweep of waters move on in noiseless majesty to the warm, throbbing breast of the sweetly wooing Gulf, and on whose regal bosom vast argosies do float, to feed the white-winged birds of the bounding billows. Yet there are hundreds upon hundreds of flowing rivers and graceful streams and murmuring brooks and singing rivulets and rippling rills, winding here and there their silvery current throughout our wide domain, and they are deemed necessary in the divine economy of God, for the sweetest flowers bloom upon their mossy brink, and in their cooling deeps the thirsty cattle drink. 'Tis true, there is but one Jupiter and one Venus in all the sky, yet if their radiant beamings fournished the only waves of light that rolled like glistening diamonds from off the sea of night, the sky would be empalled with shadows dark and drear, and we would turn not there for comfort or for cheer. But millions of little stars doth all their glories blend, and down upon earth's shadows their heavenly radiance send. And so their mingling beamings doth make the sky so bright, we never dread the shadows that follow blackest night. 'Tis true that in the forest some monarch oak arise, and point his towering head into the very skies, but suppose no other trees would dare mid it to stand, the shower of the sunbeams would parch and scorch the land; but other growth rich foliage give, and help to make the shade, and in their cool retreats the sweetest songs are made; for birds you know build nests in bush and flower, as well as in tree tops which up to Heaven tower. So acquit your yourselves like true men in each and every sphere, and do not once surrender to any doubt and fear. Your missiles may not hit the mark at which you first did aim, but keep on nobly trying and you will then win fame. Yes, be pure men, be honest and be brave, and honor's brighest banner alike o'er each will wave; and then your work is ended, and you go home above, God Himself will crown you with the laurel of His love.

The Aged Infants.

New York World.

A "Centennial of Protection" is what a high-tariff organ thought was most worth celebrating yesterday. And it declared that from the day George Washington signed the first tariff bill one hundred years ago to the present time the idea of Protection has stood the passionate attacks of its enemies.

The tariff indorsed by George Washington to produce revenue for the infant Republic and afford protection to infant industries averaged 8 per cent upon a limited range of articles, including comparatively few raw materials of manufacture. At the end of a hundered years the revenue produced by the tariff is $100,000,000 in excess of the needs of the Government. And the coddled infants of that early day, grown into stalwart and hoary monopolies, are exacting a tariff of 47 per cent, or almost six times as much as was required to "protect" them a hundred years ago!

If the veople of this country are not satisfied that these robust infants should be put in process of weaning they are the moit stupid or long-suffering taxpayers of which the annals of civilized government hold any record.

Healthy.

Youth's Companion.]

Personal illustrations are usually in doubtful taste, and sometimes are positively dangerous. A farmer was complained of for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a piggery; the neighbors asserted that faid piggery was detrimental to their health.

At the trial the rustic gentleman argued his own case and summed up as follows:

"The neighbors say, your honor, that hogs is unhealthy; I say they ain't. Look at me! Ain't I healthy?"

A Serious Mistake.

To "clean out" the bowels by strong purgative medicines, that weaken them, is a grave mistake. Take those reliable little sugar-coated "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce. They are mild, but prompt in relieving constipation, sick headache, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, torpid liver, and in restoring healthy, natural action to the stomach and bowels. 25 cts. a vial. One "Pellet" a dose.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Improvements Made in the Old North State Since our Last Issue.

Reported for the Manufacturers' Record.]

Asheville—Machine shop.—J. H. Woody is enlarging his carriage shops to start machine shop.

Cid — Mining. — New machinery will probably be erected at the mines of which J. M. Prim is superintendent.

Clinton—Veneer works.—The Carolina Veneer Works have enlarged their works and put in additional machinery for manufacturing butter dishes, thirty-seven machines for making grape baskets, etc.

Columbia Factory—Railroad—The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company (office Fayetteville,) previously reported as to extend their Millboro branch from Millboro to Columbia Factory, have awarded contract to Colonel Hicks. Work will be started at once.

Durham — Cigar Factory. — Phillip L. Thomas has lately started a cigar factory.

Enfield—Shuttle-block Factory.—Temple Gwathney, of Norfolk, Va., will start a shuttle-block factory. He has purchased timber.

Fayetteville — Distillery. — L. A. Blue and W. Gillis are erecting a turpentine distillery at Piney Bottom, in Cumberland county.

Hobgood—Saw Mill—R. H. Gatlin, of Conkley, contemplates erecting a saw mill.

Hobgood—Planing Mill.—It is reported that the Tunis & Serpill Lumber company of Norfolk, Va., will build a planing mill. This is probably the planing mill previously reported to be erected by northern parties.

Hobgood—Lumber Mill.—J. R. Tillery, of Tillery's will probably move a lumber mill to Hobgood.

Leaksville—Cotton Mill—The Leaksville cotton mills will improve their mill and add some new machinery.

Lenoir—Canning Factory.—S. W. Hamilton has improved his canning factory.

Manchester—Distillery.—A. B. Williams and John D. Williams, Jr., will erect a turpentine distillery at their saw mill.

Morganton—Cotton Factory.—The Morganton Cotton Manufacturing Company will enlarge their cotton factory just completed.

Nashville—Brick yard—V. B. Batchelor is starting a brick-yard.

New Berne — Cotton Factory.—W. B. Snelling and William Lorch are organising a co-operative stock company to build a cotton factory. The capital stock is to be $50,000.

New Berne—Water Works. —A. K. Dennison contemplates a further extension of his water works.

North Carolina—Iron Mines.—It is reported that Chicago capitalists have organized a company with a capital of $3,500,000 for the development of iron ore lands in the Northwestern part of North Carolina.

Red Springs—Machine Shop.—Mr. Pascball, of Wilson, will start a machine shop.

Raleigh—Water Works.—The Raleigh Water Works company, lately mentioned, will probably put in new filters of 1,000,000 gallons capacity.

Wilmington—Electric-light Plant, etc. —The Wilmington Gas Light company and the North Carolina Electric Light Power company have been consolidated. The electric light plant will be removed to the gas works and doubled in capacity.

Winston — Tobacco Factory. — W. F. Smith & Sons have let contract for a new leaf tobacco factory to be of brick, five stories, 50x100 feet.

Worthville — Railroad.—The Richmond & Danville Railroad company (office, Richmond, Va.,) are surveying an extension of their road from Worthville to Cedar Falls.

Motherly Devotion.

London Globe.]

The late Queen Mary of Bavaria is said to have been as warmly devoted and blindly obedient to her son, King Ludwig II, as she had been to her husband, King Max. From the day of his succession she looked upon him more as a king than a son.

A story is told which shows how dearly mother and son loved each other. They were gazing out of one of the windows in the frescoed hall of Hohenschwangau, with one of the finest views in the world before them—the green Schwansee in the foreground, the pine clad hills reflected in its pure surface, and above all the noble mountains stretching on every side. The king drank in the wild beauty of lake and mountain, and raised his eyes to the sky. The queen who never soared too high, gazed with delight at an imposing pine which towered high above the window at which they stood. Suddenly the Queen exclaimed: "What a glorious Christmas tree this would make if we could decorate it!"

The king passed his hand over his eyes, smiled and kissed her. That was in August. In December he expressed a wish to spend Christmast at Hohenschwangau. The queen, always willing to do what he wished, followed him thither. On Christmas eve, with loving care, she decorated a little tree, and, as in the days when she was a mother of 20, she rang the bell to call her children. The great event of the evening seemed over, the lights were blown out, when suddenly a gong sounded, King Ludwig took his mother's hand, and leading her to the window out of which they had gazed that morning in August, he pushed back the shutters and disclosed to her astouished eyes the gigantic tree lighted with a thousand wax candles, which burned bright in the frosty night and were reflected in the snow and icicles on trees and shrubs around.

Our Mountain and Sea Side Resorts.

Wilmington Star.]

The mountains of North Carolina are not only favorite resorts of North Carolinians, but also of South Carolinians, especially from the seacoast section; many of whom have their summer residences there, which they and their families occupy every summer. Other Southern States are well represented, while since railroad connection through Asheville has been made with the Western system of roads, not a small number of Western people spend the heated term there. The grand scenery, pure air and health giving waters are becoming better known every year, and as they are so the number of visitors increases. With the mountains in the west, the high lands in the centre, (mineral spring in both,) and the seaside resorts, equal to any on the Southern Atlantic coast, North Carolina as a summer resort State can hold her own with the most favored.

Heat of the Sun's Surface.

New York Telgram.]

It has been calculated that the lunar surface is raised by sunshine to a temperature of something like 750 degrees Fahrenheit, soon after the period of the full moon, and that it is depressed by the influence of radiation into space to something like 250 degrees below the zero scale of Farenheit soon after new moon. The moon has no heat screens around it like the earth with its deep and blanket-like atmosphere, so that when the surface is turned away from the direct influence of the rays of the sun, the surface of the moon is exposed during its long cloudless day of some 350 hours to the direct rays of the sun, which shine upon it with a fierceness far beyond anything experienced on the earth, and afterward it became almost immeasurably cold from its night of similar period. It is inconceivable that any form of life could survive exposure to such a degree of cold, vastly surpassing that of our arctic regions, and, in the short space of fourteen days, changing to a degree of heat capable of melting the more fusible metals.

A Prize of $100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winniug $100,000 are small, but every consumytive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. It is *guaranteed* to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money refunded.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

What Doctors Say.

Have used S. S. S. in treatment of blood taint, with remarkable success.

J. WILEY QUILLIAN, M. D., Easley, S. C.

I have used S. S. S. for some time in the treatment of blood poison without disappointment. Physicians will be compelled to acknowledge its merits.

N. L. GALLOWAY, M. D., Monroe, Ga.

I have tried Swift's Specific in a very bad case of Blood Disease, and take great pleasure in saying it was a perfect success, producing a complete cure. I have also tried it in many other cases with good results.

J. R. YEION, Millsap, Tex.

I have used Swift's Specific in my practice for some time, and find it to be all that the proprietors claim for it.

D. M. MCKNIGHT, M. D., Magnolia, Ark.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood taint, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy that I have ever used.

B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D., Richmond, Va.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and cures by forcing out the impurities through the skin. Send for book on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville N. C.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale at T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s Drug Store.

Tutt's Pills

CURE

Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HENRY L. COOK,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE NO. 4, THORNTON BLOCK,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in State and Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of the State. April 25, 1889. tf

H. McD. ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THORNTON BLOCK—ROOM No.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business. may 26 1y

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

J. R. PEARSALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having located here, offers his professional services to the public. He has established his Office at Room No. 5 Thornton Block.

NIGHT BELL ROOM NO. 8.

Nov 29,

DR. J. H. MARSH,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. Office at Sedberry's Drug Store, Room at Overbangh House. May 9, 1889. 6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, tf

W. B. EDMUNDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DUNN, N. C.

Practices in Courts of the District and the Federal Court at Raleigh. Collections a specialty.
References—The Justices of the Supreme Court. apl 11, 1889. tf

T. A. KLUTZ,
Architect & Superintendent
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf

MEAL, CORN AND OATS.

Flour,
Cracked Corn,
Feed, Meal and Hominy.

—WE OFFER FOR CASH—

Bolted Meal, per bushel.....60 cts.
Bolted Meal, ½ bushel.....30 cts.
Bolted Meal, ¼ bushel.....15 cts.

The Mill will be open from sunrise till sunset. Persons desiring a first-class article will save money by calling at the Merchant Mills.

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
Proprietors.
March 7, 1889.

Attorney-at-Law,

BIBLES! BIBLES! BIBLES!

BAGSTER'S and OXFORD TEACHERS
—AND—
STUDENT'S BIBLES
—AND—
American Bible Society Bibles

with references are to be had at cost at

McNEILL'S BOOKSTORE,

From now until after the

PEARSON MEETINGS.

Bibles at Cost.

Bibles of all kinds at Cost,

At McNEILL'S.

—AT—

Pemberton's Bookstore

$500 in Bagster's Teachers Reference Bibles,
A BEAUTIFUL STOCK.

Call and make your selection before they are picked over.
April 18, 1889.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Anna H. Costin, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent to present the same to me on or before the 3rd day of July, 1890, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JNO. E. ROBINSON,
July 3, 1889—6w. Administrator.

OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 18, 1889.

ONE WORD.

It is needless for us to offer an apology to the readers of the OBSERVER this week for surrendering so much of our space to the GRISSON investigation at the Eastern Insane Asylum in Raleigh. The charges and investigation thereof are of momentous concern to the people of this and every other section of North Carolina, for few they be who have never, or who are not likely to have some near and dear relative or friend, directly or indirectly connected or identified with this institution. Its management, then, should be free from suspicion, and the Great Jury—the masses—are jealous to decide for themselves in a matter where such serious charges are preferred and such testimony aduced to eor roborate them.

Like all other issues the question naturally presents two sides and in justice to all concerned, we have given the charges as preferred and the testimony substantiating them and DR. GRISSOM'S reply and testimony in rebutal of the same. Somebody has acted in bad faith and somebody is guilty of offenses which the people of the State will be slow to forgive, once they are located. Just at this stage of the proceedings it is difficult to say upon whose shoulders the blame will chiefly rest. New and startling developments were made at almost every turn in the trial, and for one we regret that the investigation closed as soon as it did, unfortunate and lamentable as the entire occurrence was. We desire more light before passing judgment, as we are in doubt at this writing as to certain testimony on both sides.

DEATH OF COL. L. C. JONES.

Sad, sad indeed it is to this writer to chronicle the death of Colonel L. C. Jones, which occurred in Wilmington Friday evening July 12th, 1889, about seven o'clock after a brief illness, surrounded by his affectionate and devoted family who had gone hither in answer to a telegram apprising them of his illness.

To know him intimately was to love and admire him at all times and under all circumstances. His shoes can hardly be filled.

Of him nothing could be more beautifully and truthfully said than the following from the pen of that brilliant and talented editor of the Wilmington Star:

"He passed away quietly and peacefully after a well spent life, which will ever remain a proud heritage to the loved ones he leaves behind. His sickness was of short duration, and his death was the result of an organic disease, which had troubled him for many years.

Leonidas C. Jones was born and reared in Richmond, Va., and was about 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Sampson Jones, who many years ago was one of the leading merchants of that city. Having chosen the profession of civil engineering, he was employed on railroads in Virginia and Iowa a few years; but he soon came to North Carolina, where he became President and Superintendent of the Western Railroad, and afterwards Superintendent of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, remaining in the service of these two corporations some 26 years. Mr. John M. Robinson, with that keen foresight for which he is noted, then called him to the Superintendency of the Carolina Central Railroad, which position he held at the time of his death. How well he discharged its duties is a matter of history. As a civil engineer he ranked with the best, and many enduring monuments to his skill and ability are to be found on every railroad with which he has been connected. He married a daughter of the late Newton R. Bryan, of Moore county, and his family reside in the town of Jonesboro which bears his name. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

In the language of President Robinson, "His loss to the Carolina Central is a serious one. Society will be unable to supply his place." It will be hard to fill his place [illegible] him, and said if I would [illegible] which he was engaged [illegible] much zeal, fidelity and success; but harder still to fill his place in the hearts of those with whom his business relations brought him in daily contract.

But far above his acknowledged skill and ability in his chosen profession as the eagle soars above the lark, stands out in bold relief his lovely Christian character. He was one of the knightliest of men, possessing the highest type of personal courage and the forgiving spirit of a child. It may be truly said of him that he was brave as a lion and withal as amiable, affectionate and confiding as a woman. He was a grand man, with a heart too big for envy or jealousy and a charity that forgave everything.

His singularly modest demeanor, his affection for little children, his loyalty to friends, his kindness to the victims of poverty or misfortune were among his distinguishing traits. Should you chance to meet them, ask the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, the Rev. Mr. Lacy, the Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, the Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, the Rev. E. A. Yates what opinions they had formed of the man whose death we now deplore. Ask any one who knew him, whether minister or layman. The answer will show the estimation in which the subject of this notice was universally held.

Col. Jones had for many years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In all the relations of life—as husband, father, neighbor and friend—he stood on the highest plane of duty and honor. Incapable of and scorning a mean act himself, he could not tolerate it in others; but with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, he was always ready to forgive an injury, however unprovoked. He possessed in a marked degree the faculty of winning the affections of all classes of people who came within the charmed circle of his gentle disposition; and it is safe to say that from the humble position of fireman to the more exalted station of President, there is not a man in the employ of the great corporation he served so well, who did not love him, and who does not mourn his loss as that of a true and valued friend.

We write not of our dead friend with the pen of fulsome eulogy. We simply place on record the honest convictions of one who knew him and for his worth loved him. In the long ago—in the bright and innocent days of childhood—"Lonnie" Jones was our playmate and friend in "Richmond on the James." In the maturer years of manhood that friendship, cradled in childhood and nurtured in youth, ripened into closer and stronger ties. But alas! for human friendship and human hopes, those ties are sundered; and while we may "look upon his like again," we can never find his superior in all the attributes of true manhood.

In the county of Moore, the beautiful home of his domestic happiness, the tall and stately pines will keep watch and sing a requiem over his grave. "Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well." May he rest in peace, and may God in his tender mercy comfort and console the loved ones he has left behind, who were dearer to him than life itself, and who are now bowed down with overwhelming grief.

Sadly, reverentially, lovingly, we lay this humble tribute on the grave of our departed friend."

A special train left here Sunday morning for Jonesboro, loaded with the business men and others of this city, who attended the funeral. Special trains were run from Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh.

TRINITY GOES TO RALEIGH.

Trinity College goes to Raleigh by a a vote of 18 to 11. Those who voted for and against are on record as follows:

AYES—J. F. Crowell, J. B. Bobbitt, W. S. Black, S. D. Adams, J. E. Mann, H. T. Hudson, M. L. Wood, J. T. Harris, W. F. Kornegay, W. M. Robey, W. G. Burkhead, J. W. Mauney, J. A. Cunninggim, W. C. Wilson, V. A. Sharpe, H. W. Spinks, M. S. Davis, F. L. Reid, R. T. Gray.

NAYS—J. W. Alspaugh, O. W. Carr, J. M. Leach, W. M. Robbins, Jno. Ferree, R. W. Thomas, W. C. Norman, W. C. Gannon, W. R. Odell, L. M. Leach, B. F. Steed, Judge Montgomery.

THE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Grissom on the Stand—He denies the Charges Prefered Against Him, but admits that He Kissed Mrs. Perkinson.

From News and Observer.]

Dr. Grissom was then sworn and was examined by Gov. Jarvis. He said: I have been superintendent of this institution about 21 years. The institution is under the authority of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor and ratified by the State.

Dr. Grissom produced a memorandum book and read the names of the directors who had been in office during that period. The boards have held their sessions annually at the asylum, occasionally extra sessions in the city of Raleigh. They hold sessions occasionally quarterly, often twice a year and always once a year. It has been the custom nearly always for the directors either in a body or by a committee to go through and examine the asylum. They had ample opportunity to see and talk with the patients. They always had access to the books and papers of the instution. They always had opporunities to to talk to all the employees and officers of the asylum. There have been about 1,480 patients under my charge since I have been here. Three hundred and fifty-seven have been discharged cured, and two hundred and eleven have been discharged improved. There have been about 150 female attendants here during my superintendency.

Gov. Jarvis asked Dr. Grissom to take up each of the charges made against him and tell the board the facts concerning them. Dr. Grissom then took the manuscript containing the charges and said:

Miss Nora Burch was attendant here several years. She was chief attendant in 1889 during which year she was declared insane. During the first symptoms of her insanity which manifested itself the last day of February 1888. During the whole time of her duties as chief attendant it was necessary for her to make reports to the matron and superintendent. During the absence of the matron it was her duty to act as matron. The reports were usually made in the superintendent's office and occasionally in the matron's room. This was especially the case when reports were to be made about important matters, the office always being liable to be interrupted by employees and by visitors. I frequently met her in the ladies' parlor. She had for some time complained to me in my official visits through the wards of being a great sufferer from neuralgia and dismenarrhoea. I made viginal examination to ascertain. My treatment of her was somewhat protracted, lasting most of the summer and was followed by improvement. It devolved examinations at various times which always took place in the matron's room; the matron sometimes present in the adjoining room, but not always. There was never on any occasion, either there or elsewhere, any improper liberties on my part towards her. She frequently expressed to me gratitude at her improvement. I never at any time proposed or had improper relations with Miss Burch.

During the first months of 1889, I thought I had discovered that Miss Burch had contracted the opium habit. On the last day of February 1889 just after extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent her from getting morphine or opium by directing her to remain in her sleeping room, it was reported to me that she had had a paroxysm of mania. On going to her room either with the attendant or the matron I found her under an acute attack of mania. She said: "This has been brought on by the use of morphine." She asked to be removed. Upon my order she was removed to the matron's parlor adjoining the matron's room. She was then in the care of he sister Miss Hattie Burch, and the matron. I commenced treatment of her case and asked if she desired the presence of any other physicians. She said she did not and especially did not desire the presence of Dr. Rogers. Her intervals of hallucinations suggested to me that the condition of her mind was serious and I sent for Dr. E. Burke Haywood, the consulting surgeon of the asylum. Dr. Haywood and myself and Dr. Hurbert Haywood treated her until she was transferred to the Morganton asylum. The reason she was taken there was that she was from Guilford county which is in the western district. She is now a patient of that institution.

Not long after her attack I wrote to High Point for her mother to come and she she remained several weeks.

The testimony of two of the witnesses, Mr. King and Emanual Jones, with regard to Miss Burch and myself is totally untrue and this does not depend upon my own declaration.

At this point in Dr. Grissom's testimony Mr. Whitaker objected that counsel should not relate the occurrence without being interrogated.

Gov. Jarvis then questioned Dr. Grissom.

Dr. Grissom said: It is very rarely that the matron is away from the asylum on Saturday afternoon. She is especially engaged here at that time. It is customary for the servants to be on the third floor sweeping on Saturday afternoons. This rule has never been varied. It has never been the privilege of the matron to order the carpenter or any one else to come on this floor without my knowledge and consent. I have had reason to believe for more than eighteen months that there was a wide-spread feeling of disloyalty and insubordination prevailing in the entire institution, produced as I thought, by the influence of Dr. Rogers and Mr. Thompson. As far back as 1886, Dr. Rogers, who was then occupying a part of my office and who had been my medical student, had used my medical books without charge, and to whom I had taken to the bosom of my family and treated almost as one of my children, and to whom, while studying medicine in New York, I had communicated the fact that there was a probability of a second assistant physician being elected and that I should nominate him as I did do on his return—who had been promoted and cheerished in every way by me and made my confidential clerk—he began as I thought, a course of conduct toward some of the female attendants. At this point Mr. Whitaker objected. He stated that Dr. Grissom was diverting the investigation from himself to Dr. Rogers. If any charges were to be made against Dr. Rogers and an investigation held he would be ready to meet them within twenty-four hours. The objection was sustained.

Dr. Grissom then proceeded to the second specification. He said: Mr. Perkinson was an attendant here during the years 1886 and 1887; and was requested to resign on account of his unfitness for the position, which he did reluctantly. Afterwards his wife came to see me, which was a continuation of frequent visits she had made to the asylum before, and sent for me to meet her in the pubic parlor. She besought me with tears in her eyes to take her husband back as the bread of her family depended on it. Her appeal affected me very much and I took her by the hand and kissed her, for which she seemed exceedingly grateful. I then promised to give her husband another position. I put Mr. Perkinson on duty to watch the hog pen of the institution at night. In a few days I put him to work as a common hand. Mrs. Perkinson made frequent visits and appealed to me to increase his wages and asked me to lend her money which I declined. Her visits and appeals to lend her money were continued. A vacancy occurring on the farm I gave Mr. Perkinson the place. Mrs. Perkinson's visits continued frequently, either asking charity or to borrow money and especially when her children were sick. Her visits became so annoying that I frequently avoided her and expressed my annoyance. I suspected the object of her visits. I always saw her in the public parlor with the door open or in my office with the door open. The gardener, and I believe Mr. Thompson also, spoke to me of Mr. Perkinson's unfitness for the place he then held and I notified Mr. Perkinson that he might seek employment elsewhere. Mrs. Perkinson's visits were renewed begging that he might be retained. I told them justice to the institution forbade it but my sympathy for them was such that I would aid him in getting another position. Not long after I got him the position at Dr. Skinner's. I was requested by Mrs. Perkinson or Mrs. Harris to go to Mrs. Perkinson's to see a very sick child. I went and found the child very sick. Mrs. Harris was in the adjoining room. I laid the child on the bed for examination, she standing by. I prescribed for it and left. No word or proposition or act of an indecent character on my part occurred. No improper act upon my part to Mrs. Perkinson ever occurred, except the unfortunate act of kissing on the occasion referred to. Mr. Perkinson was friendly and cordial to me up to the time he left the institution. I took no liberties with Mrs. Perkinson at her house. I heard her state that she thought my kiss was one of sympathy. She was correct. I never on any other occasion attempted to kiss her.

Dr. Grissom then proceeded to specification number three.

He said: Miss Ella N. Edwards came here as an attendant in September or October, 1886. For a time she performed her duties satisfactorily. She signed the usual agreement when she came to the institution. The explanation of the agreement was given to her as to other employees which was that she report to the matron any mistreatment by any officer in the institution. After she had been here nearly a year it was reported to me by the matron that her efficiency as an attendant was waning and that she was disrespectful to the matron. I told her this might be a misapprehension and that she should make close observation as I was unwilling to act upon a mere suspicion. I made inquiry as to what was the cause of this disrespect. I was confident in my mind that this was attributable to Dr. Rogers' intimacy with her. Mr. Whitaker objected to this statement. Governor Jarvis said he had not objected to its being stricken out. About this time I ascertained that Dr. Rogers lingered in the dining room with Miss Edwards. I knew that about this time when any patient was sick or professed to be sick, especially in the case of a patient in the second ward, that Dr. Rogers made frequent visits at night to that patient and carried Miss Edwards with him. I know this by Dr. Rogers' admission and the official reports of the attendants. I told Miss Edwards of what I knew. At a consultation as we call it, which consisted of all the employes and the engineer, in my office after supper, Dr. Rogers complained that he had been unjustly suspected of improper relations with Miss Edwards. I asked him who had suspected him and who had accused him. He said one of the officers and he desired to send for the attendants and prove his innocence. I told him I had no objection but would like to know who accused him. He did not state but said he had a certificate signed by every employee stating that they had never seen any improper conduct between Miss Edwards and himself. It was dated some time before Miss Edwards' discharge. I sent for Miss Edwards to come to the office and told her what Dr. Rogers had said. She denied it and said there had been no improper relations between them. I asked Dr. Rogers, in her presence why he should take Miss Edwards with him to the second ward on his visits, that not being her ward. He replied that the attendant of that ward was frequently to be found asleep, and that Miss Edward's presence was of more importance. I took no immediate action about the matter.

On the night of March 19th, 1888, Dr. Rogers came to my sleeping room at a late hour. The visit was official.

Dr. Grissom was proceeding to relate the conversation which followed when Mr. Whitaker objected. After much discussion the board ruled to allow Dr. Grissom to relate the conversation, and he proceeded:

Dr. Rogers said he had a telegram which had been sent over to Miss Edwards, notifying her that her mother was ill. I told him to send it by the night attendant. The next morning he told me that he delivered it in person.

Mr. Whitaker objected to the last statement and asked that it be stricken out. The board ruled not to strike it out.

I sent Miss Edwards word that she could go home. Soon afterward she came to my office. my son Root and Mrs. Lawrence being in the office. She said she was ready to go. In consequence of this occurrence and previous occurrences, I said: "Go into the steward's office and draw your pay and I will let you know when I want you again." She made no reply; I had made up my mind to discharge her then and there. She went out followed by Dr. Rogers to the front door and got into a carriage and drove off. I directed the steward to make a voucher for her wages and bring it to me. I signed the voucher, wrote a letter to her father inclosing it and stating that she was not expected to return.

Her statement before the board was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end with regard to advances made by me. There was but one solitary truth told by her concerning that matter. That was that on the way from Wake Forest I borrowed a bottle of cologne from a lady for her when she complained of the headache. I emphatically never offered to kiss her. I made no improper advances or propositions to her in her room while sick. I never tried to get her into my lap. My regulation with her were always those of a gentleman.

She had leaves of absence at times. On one occasion I know that she reported a day in advance of her leave.

She returned on Sunday or Monday. I asked her why she did it and she replied that she came a day before because there was no train on the next day. She said she had just arrived on the train that day. I made inquiries of Miss Williams about it.

Gov. Jarvis asked if Dr. Grissom knew of any other facts pertinent and material to this issue. He said he did. Mr. Whitaker objected to his stating. The board ruled to allow him to state such facts. Miss Edwards never complained of any mistreatment of mine toward her. I have never received a letter from her. I never heard that I was charged with improper conduct to her till I heard it from Mr. Whitaker's specifications.

Gov. Jarvis stated that the next specification related to Miss Delia F. Morris and Miss Rosa Bryan. As there has been no testimony introduced on these charges he would not question Dr. Grissom upon them If testimony were introduced hereafter he would reserve the right to introduce testimony to rebut it.

The board then adjourned till afternoon.

In the afternoon the examination of Dr. Grissom was continued.

He said: I did not propose to Miss Edwards to run away with her. I did not tell her that I would make her matron of the asylum. I did not have the power to do it. I never had any conversation with her of an improper character.

Gov. Jarvis next took up the specifications regarding cruelty to Miss Nancy Flood.

Dr. Grissom said: Miss Nancy Flood has been here several years. She is a mischievous patient but not what would be considered a violent patient. I have no recollection of any ill treatment to her. The charge in the specification never occurred. I never choked or knocked her down. I have never given her any violence. I do not recall any occasion but think it probable she has been in restraint. Miss Mary Foy was admitted in September, 1888, and was sent home on probation. She was then discharged and has been readmitted. She is there now. She is a patient of many hallucinations. She imagines herself to be the wife of Dr. Rogers. She had the habit of seizing hold of him when he came about her. She had a demoralizing influence over other patients. She is not addicted to fighting. Miss Edwards' testimony as to my treatment of Miss Foy did not occur. On a different occasion and not in the presence of Miss Edwards I ordered her locked up in a room and threw a dipper of water in her face for the purpose of impressing her with the impropriety of her conduct. I have found a certain class of patients who are very hard to impress. Words are not sufficient. It is necessary to restrain them. This, however, should be resorted to only in cases of necessity. I have frequently resorted to throwing water in the face for the purpose of producing a mental impression that could not be done otherwise. In her case there has been a great improvement. She hardly ever repeats the improper conduct. It was the only time I ever threw water in her face. It is the unusual custom in all institutions of this kind for the superintendent to establish and maintain a system of discipline. I do not remember what attendant was present at the time of the occurrence. It was not Miss Edwards. I do not recall any other instance of unusual treatment to Miss Foy.

The allegation that Mrs. Overman and Mrs. Whaley were locked in a room together and told to fight till they got tired of it is untrue. On one occasion I remember threatening to lock up two patients who had been fighting. I don't remember who they were. I told the attendant in their hearing to lock them up and let them fight it out. If they were locked up at all they did not fight and would not have been permitted to do so. Patients have never tought to my knowledge or consent. Mrs. Overman is a violent patient at times. She is strong and stout. Mrs. Whaley is a patient who fights a great deal and is very mischievous. Mrs. Overman has perhaps not improved while here. Mrs. Whaley has improved and is now easy to manage. Not one word of the testimony of Miss Edwards that I knocked down and pulled the hair of Miss Lulie Boberts and put sticks in her mouth is true. Miss Roberts is a strong, manly woman, and I remember that on one or two occasions I was forced into a scuffle with her. She pulled out my watch on one occasion and threw it on the floor. If ever I put pegs in her mouth it was for the purpose of feeding her. Patients sometimes refuse to eat and have to be fed by force. This consists of opening the mouth with small pegs and pouring in fluid. This was done to save life in cases of protracted fasting that might end in starvation. Insanity frequently takes the form of refusing to eat. The method of feeding by force is frequently productive of good results. A lady patient at the asylum was on one occasion fed by force for several weeks. Her life was thus saved and eventually her mind was restored and she was discharged.

I never used such an expression as Miss Edwards attributed to me when she said I called the patients wild cats. Such an expression never passed my lips.

New Officers of the N. C. R. R.

News and Observer.]

The private stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad in annual meeting yesterday elected Thomas M. Holt President; H. W. Fries, R. F. Hoke, Bennehan Cameron and Thos. M. Holt, Directors; P. B. Ruffin, Secretary and Treasurer. On motion of D. W. C. Benbow, it was resolved to erect a monument to Calvin Graves, who as Speaker of the Senate, gave the casting vote in the North Carolina Senate in 1849 to build the railroad, there having been a tie in that body.

Livery, Sales, Feed & Exchange Stables

I have just opened my NEW LIVERY STABLES with nice Teams and Stylish Buggies, and am prepared to accommodate the general public. I have some fine Stock for sale.

Mr. Alexander Bowles is with me and is one of the best and most reliable hostlers in the State.

Customers may rest assured that their Horses will be fed and cared well if they stop with me.

JOHN LAMBETH.

June 20, 1889. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lubricate your Business with a Good Meal.

With Food that is Sustaining, Savory and Healthful.

Food, of Matchless Purity and Excellence of Quality.

HAZARD'S "EMERALD OAT MEAL," prepared by the most approved process, and guaranteed to cook in fifteen minutes, will purify your blood and fortify your system against the heat of summer.

THE CORN STARCH I offer has been pronounced by many to be perfection.

BLACK, GREEN and MIXED TEAS of quality and flavor well appreciated.

FINE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE and ARBUCKLES ROASTED COFFEE, unchanged in prices—25 cts.

McLEAN'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR, 35 cts. per gallon.

DIRECT FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS, a fresh supply of the waters of these Springs at $1.50 per dozen bottles—15 cts. single bottle.

R. M. PRIOR.

July 18, 1889.

LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL.

At Liberty, N. C., on Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.

Fall term begins AUGUST 12th, 1889. The school is for both sexes.

Young men and young ladies who desire a practical, common sense education, an education that will teach them how to make a living, or wish to prepare themselves to teach for college, can find no better school in the State.

The Principal has made methods of teaching a specialty, having taught for ten years in various normals and county institutes which have been held in different parts of the State.

Our Penmanship and Business Department, under the direction of Prof. E. O. Patterson, a graduate of Michael's National Pen Art Hall, Delaware, Ohio, is complete. Prof. Patterson is one of the finest pensmen in the South. We have the *cheapest good School in the State.* The whole expenses per term including tuition, board, washing and everything costs from $43 to $55. We have five regular teachers. Number of students last year 185.

Write for catalogue.

Address, J. M. WEATHERLY, Principal, or PROF. E. O. PATTERSON.

July 18, 1889. 1m

W. M. MONROE & SON,

IS KEEPING THE BEST LOT OF

BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKENS, EGGS

and anything you may want at their store on Hay street.

July 18, 1889. 1m

Summer Excursion Rates.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS will sell Round Trip Tickets to Wilmington and return for $4.00, including meals and berths. Tickets good to return on any boat till October 1st. For further information apply to W. S. COOK, Agent.

June 27, 1889.

CAROLINA BEACH.

STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE and PASSPORT make four daily trips except Sunday from Wilmington to Carolina Beach.

Every attention shown to visitors.

J. W. HARPER, General Manager.

June 6, 1889. 3m

HOROLOGY.

Our Watch Repairing Department

is one of the best and finest equipped in the country. The machinery is the latest improved of American and Swiss Manufacture, and is operated by a graduate of the

"LAPORTE HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE,"

who has thoroughly mastered all the difficulties incident to Watch Repairing.

Watches Demagnatized,

Watches Changed from Key Wind to Stem Wind,

Watches Adjusted to Heat, Cold and Position.

THE REPAIRING OF COMPLICATED WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

Mr. C. S. NICHOLSON is the possessor of the only Gold Medal ever awarded by the "Horological Institute of LaPorte for his proficiency in repairing complicated Watches.

Jewelers in this and neighboring States, who are not prepared to do such work, are requested to send their work to us. It will be carefully, properly and promptly attended to at New York factory prices.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 11, 1889. itf

TO ARRIVE:

ONLY NEW CROP TURNIP SEED!

(Extract from letter of D. Landreth & Sons:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of 14th, we file your order for shipment as soon as NEW CROP is ready."

They are expected in a very few days.

H. R. HORNE.

July 11, 1889. tf

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Flora McLellan and Effie McLellan, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said deceased to present them on or before the 5th day of July, 1890, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Attorney.

July 5, 1889. 6w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Large New House 8 Rooms.

with closets and fire-places; hallway ten feet wide; modern style; very convenient; plenty of good cold water; large lot, barn, stables, &c. Address

P. O. 456

July 11, 1889.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

Wholesale::Grocer

—AND—

Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments and Orders Solicited.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Well Selected Stock of

Heavy Groceries and General Farming Supplies.

Buys always from first hands, and sells as low as reliable goods can be sold, and cordially solicits your custom. Prices mailed on application.

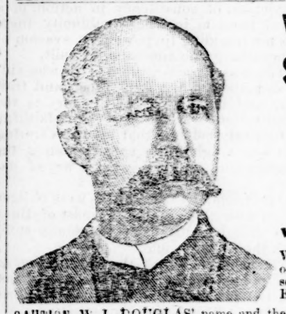
Not Specially "Headquarters" or "Leaders," in the sense generally advertised, but second to NONE in purchases or sales of goods in his line.

The Old Reliable Tennessee Wagons and Carts

ALWAYS FOR SALE!

Give us a call when in town, and we guarantee to please you.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



W. .L DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Best in the world. Examine his

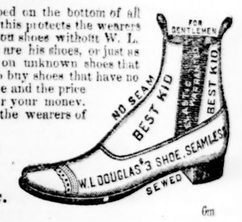
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES. Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3.00 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory, this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this county by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.



FOR SALE BY

ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 20, 1889. 6m

HANDSOME LINE

—OF—

FURNITURE

At Very Low Prices!

The Public Most Cordially Invited to Call and Examine Our Stock of

FINE PARLOR SUITS

—AND—

Dining-Room Fixtures!

REFRIGERATORS

—AND—

ICE-CHESTS.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON US.

Respectfully,

ROYAL & BORDEN.

Money Saved is Money Made,

and one way to save a great deal of it is to bring or send your

Job Work to J. H. Benton's Job Office.

He proposes to compete with any Printing House in the South, and believes he is fully able to work as cheap or cheaper than most of them. Why, you may ask? He does his own work; has a very small expense attached to his office and his entire expenses are a mere trifle, hence he can save you money by patronizing him. He guarantees satisfaction in every particular or no charge for work.

Patronize him--it is Money in your Pocket.

You will find him on the third floor of the "Observer Building." Orders left with Mr. Z. W. Whitehead will receive prompt attention.

J. H. BENTON.

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers and Furniture Dealers.

Arterial and Cavity Embalming a Special Feature

The most complete line of funeral furnishings consisting of COFFINS (wood and metallic), BURIAL ROBES, &c., ever offered in Fayetteville.

Their Stock of Furniture

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 11, 1889. 6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 18, 1889.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON—For Rent.
Col. A. C. DAVIS—Davis School.
W. J. McDONALD, Jr.—1 or Sale.
JOHN F. CROWELL—Trinity College.
J. M. WETHERBY—Liberty High School.
WM. MONROE & SON—Beef, Chickens, &c.
H. W. LILLY, R. T. GRAY—Notice of Sale.
J. A. MONROE—Lumber Bridge High School.
SILAS E. WARREN—Wilson Collegiate Institute.
N. H. SMITH—The Fayetteville Canning Company.
R. M. PRIOR—Lubricate your Business with a Good Meal.
GEO. W. LAKE—Excursion to Wilmington and the Seacoast.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS CAMP FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received to the OBSERVER'S Confederate Veterans Camp Fund since our last issue:

Julian S. Carr	$10.00
Dr. J. W. McNeill	5.00
B. E. Sedberry	2.00
John G. Shaw	1.00

Cumberland Superior Court.

The special term of Cumberland Superior Court convenes here next Monday. Judge W. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg, will preside. Up to date there are about 60 cases on the criminal docket.

Judge McRae to hold Wayne Superior Court.

Judge Jas. C. McRae, of this place will hold the special term Wayne Superior Court at Goldsboro next week, in exchange with Judge Armfield who holds Fall term Martin Superior Court for Judge McRae.

Fine Crops Over the Line.

A letter to Mr. A. E. Rankin, of this city, from Marlboro, S. C., says the crop prospects in that section is better than at any time since 1865. This is a section from which Fayetteville draws considerable trade.

Lightnings Work.

Lightning struck and killed Judge McRae's fine family horse during the storm Sunday evening last. Two or three of the Judge's children were also badly stunned by the shock, but soon recovered their consciousness.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The topic for discussion at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow night will be: "Results of Pleasure Seeking," Eccl. 2: 1–11; Tim. 5: 6. The topic for discussion Sunday afternoon will be: "Hard Hearts make Dull Eyes." Mark 6: 45—52. The public cordially invited.

Heading for Fayetteville.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company opened its office in Richmond a few days since under the most flattering auspices. An office will be opened in Raleigh about August 1st and we have been informed that the company expects to open its office in this city about the middle of August or by the first of September at the lastest.

A Change.

A member of the Committee in charge of the Sunday School Convention to be held at Sardis Church August 1st has written us that the Programme as sent us has been changed, and that instead of its being Lillington Circuit S. S. Convention, all schools of every denomination in Upper Cumberland and Lower Harnett have been invited to take part in the exercises of the day. The editor returns thanks to the committee for an invitation to be present.

Faculty of the A. and M. College.

The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in session at Raleigh Monday, elected the following to compose the faculty of this institution for the ensuing year:

President, Ex Gov. T. J. Jarvis.
Chair of Agriculture, J. R. Chamberlain.
Chair of Arboriculture and Horticulture, W. F. Massey.
Chair of Fine and Agricultural Chemistry, W. A. Withers.
Chair of English, D. H. Hill, Jr.
Superintendent of the Farm, B. S. Skinner.

Gov. Jarvis declines the Presidency and up to the hour of going to press his place has not been filled.

Graded School Notes.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees the Superintendent and the Treasurer made their reports. The Superintendent's report has been published. The Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that we had the smoothest year in the history of the school, that "we had paid every bill presented against the school."

A vote of thanks was given to the Superintendent, N. A. Sinclair, the Treasurer, J. C. Haigh, Esq., and the Executive Committee, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, R. M. Nimocks and Chas. Haigh for the gratifying results.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Trustees and re-elected all whose terms expire with two exceptions. In the places of these Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., and N. A. Sinclair, Esq., were elected.

At the meeting last Monday reports were received from all the canvassers, and it was found that there was not enough cancelled to justify the election of teachers.

A resolution was offered to elect teachers for the free school grades and charge tuition for the Latin grades, the teachers for these grades to be elected afterwards when a sufficient number of pupils had been obtained.

This resolution was laid on the table to be voted upon at the next meeting, Monday next, 21st inst.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. John D. Williams, Sr., has gone to the mountains for the heated term.

Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Moody, of Jersey City, N. J., are visiting Col. J. A. Worth's family.

Mr. J. H. Myrover is at home for a while enjoying the quite shades and refreshing breezes on Haymount.

Mr. B. C. Gorham has accepted a position with the mammoth and popular dry goods house of F. W. Thornton.

Mr. T. A. McMillan, of Savannah, Ga., is on a visit to his family in this city, accompanied by Miss Beaulah Bliss.

Miss Laura Buist, daughter of the late Rev. E. T. Buist, D. D., of Greenville, S. C., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. H. Watson, in this city.

Col. W. J. Green's Remarks in the Tabernacle July 8th.

Reported for the Observer.]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The distinguished gentleman who has just preceded me has gone over the ground that it was my purpose to have surveyed to-night, and done it so effectually that it would seem like a tax on your patience to inflict a rehash of Constitutional history upon you. But still trusting that in this broad field I may by chance take a point or set a peg here and there which was by him inadvertently overlooked, I shall proceed to carry out original intent without further preface or apology.

My friends, we are as yet but in the infancy of our separate political existence:

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State,
An hour may lay it in the dust."

We have just passed another mile post on the pathway of national life. Its beginning extends back only 113 years from Thursday last, when the Representatives of thirteen sparsely settled colonies assembled in Philadelphia, and drove the first spike, so to speak, in the great thoroughfare which already circumscribes the greatest and fairest portion of a continent.

The scene was dramatic as well as historic. The actors in the mighty drama were comparatively untried; an incredulous world the lookers on, and posterity was to be the arbiter of its action. The captious may say it was only the signing of a piece of parchment. Admitted. But so was the underwriting of the Great Charter by the Barons at Runnymede, and so the death warrant of Charles Stuart, the tyrant, who scorned other tenure than that of "Divine Right." But to write one's name on such documents demands more nerve than the leading of a "forlorn hope." It is writing one's self down as outside the pale of the Law, if it proves only parchment, a self-constituted felon if failure follows. As was feelingly said by one as he took up the pen to sign: "Gentlemen we must all hang together." "Yes, exclaimed Lightfoot Lee, if we don't, we most assuredly will all hang asunder.

Time forbids allusion to like local action in our own State long anterior to that at Philadelphia, and which paved the way to the last—The Declaration. No! we confidingly entrust the county meetings in old Bute and Mecklenburg Court Houses and at Liberty Point near by to North Carolina's future Historian.

The day and the document committed the Colonies irrevocably to Revolution. Trucklers and cowards and time-servers were silenced. There was as little chance for turnback after that as there was for Cortez after burning his ships behind him and starting on his wonderful march with less than 300 followers to subjugate a nation of millions. You all know the story of the struggle which followed the Document. A Fabian struggle between raw militia of the one side and the best trained troops of the world on the other (but both of common blood and high resolve) during which scarcely a battle was fought in the broad acceptation of the term. Notwithstanding, the end was reached all the same. The Declaration after six years and more of varying fortune was an accomplished fact, and the emancipated Colonies were licensed to enter upon the hazardous experiment of self-government. Again the world shrugged the shoulder and shook its wise head and foretold farce and failure—chaos first and then a master.

"What! cry out the augurs, a pack of boorish plowmen to solve the problem which has baffled the wisdom of philosophers from the birth of Empire! What has not been done can not be done."

But I anticipate. Success had, as already said, elevated Rebellion into Revolution and given an impetus to popular rights which was not to be bounded by oceans. The idea of ideas which had germinated in the new world soon passed into the old and shook time-honored thrones and bridled tyranny.

Interpreted it read: "Man is not born for a master, those at least of the Caucasian family." Skirmishes had done more for its development and man's emancipation than all the pitched battles of antecedent time and all of the speculations of Sages.

Such in brief was the result of the conflict of arms between the colonies and the mother country—political dismembership. But what had been achieved besides in a political sense? Nothing, or less than nothing. The emancipated colonies were virtually disintegrated, or held together only by that rope of sand known as the "Articles of Confederation," and with scarcely the semblance of a common and concerted organization; liable to internal dissensions or outside assault.

The necessity for a closer bond of union was soon apparent to all thinking men, and no age has ever produced more of that sort than the last quarter of the last century.

The result as you are aware was the call for a Convention to form a more perfect union. Never had any meeting of men a grander work to perform and never was grander work more grandly done. Observe the opening paragraph of the immortal instrument which followed and match it who can in pure diction and far-sightedness of purpose. It reads:

"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

Most comprehensive and yet most concise and pregnant with meaning of all like numbered words penned by the hand of man, the prayer of prayers of Him who was more than man alone excepted. It was a bold predict or promise: but for once performance fell not snort of promise.

Lord Brougham has generously said in effect that it was the wisest production ever thrown off by the uninspired brain of man. As far as it went, so undoubtedly it was. With the first ten amendments added, it is undoubtedly the most perfect embodiment of political sagacity of which we have record.

Perhaps it was fortunate that there were two conflicting ideas or preconceived opinions to be reconciled in the Convention, respectively impersonated in Madison and Hamilton as leaders, the one of States Rights the other of the extreme Federal or Centralized school of thought.

Mr. Madison and his following whilst disposed to concede all absolutely essential powers to the General Government which was being called into existence were jealous of yielding one jot or tittle more. Mr. Hamilton on the other hand was infatuated with the English Constitution and advocated a strong government as nearly conforming to the last as might be. Whilst he was doubtless honest and patriotic in the mainteunance of those views, I think it goes without question to a North Carolina audience that he was in error.

Each acted as a check upon the other to prevent the adoption of extreme views and the consequence was, as is usually the case in wise deliberative bodies, having the public good at heart, mutual concessions or rather a sifting down of antagonisms. But still as it came out of the hands of the Framers it savored too much of consolidation or strong Government to please the palate of our North Carolina forbears of that day. Perhaps it were more precise to say that to their conception "the reserved rights of the States" were not sufficiently guarded.

In 1788 the State Convention which met at Hillsboro refused, by over two-thirds vote to ratify, and such in my opinion would have been the action of the one in the succeeding year which convened in our own town of Fayetteville, had not the first Congress in the meantime submitted the first ten amendments, some of which, notably the ninth and tenth were unmistakably restrictory and explanitory of the first seven articles, and which it was well understood would be adopted by the States already in the Union. Article X of the amendments which was thought to be the safeguard and bulwark of the States recites in no equivocal terms: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

Could language be plainer; could paper barrier to oppose encroachment upon reserved rights be stronger? And yet owing to party passion and forced construction, within less than three-quarters of a century it proves as impotent to check aggression upon those cherished rights as does the paper barrier held up by the clown in the circus to curb the onward progress of the daring bare back rider. Vaulting ambition or sectional hate heeds not the paper covered hoop or other "paper barriers." But still all honor to our glorious old sires for withholding assent to the original until the ten first amendments were extorted.

If with these, and taken as a whole, "the Instrument" fell short of expectation in regard named, let not logicians or hair splitters suggest the possible "might have been." The tenth amendment was a great point gained if only to wrangle over. To North Carolina's reluctance to ratify, it as well as the nine preceeding articles is more due than to all other agencies combined.

To some it may seem remarkable, but to me it is most natural that she who was the very first to lead in revolt should have been virtually the last in ratification. Precipitancy in assertion had taught her caution. She had led off in one revolution against high claim of extraneous Government, and having found out what it meant was naturally averce to incurring, half cocked or blindfolded, the necessity for a repetitution of the experiment. Carlyle has truly said that they who lead off in one civil war will ever be reluctant to embark upon a second. Rational caution no less than decisive action hasever been a marked trait in the character of our State. At juncture named, she not only objected to placing temptation in the way, but insisted upon precluding the possibility of the General Government encroaching upon the component parts.

Pardon me another reflection. The immortal convention was in session about four months, and yet the result of its labors could be included in half a dozen pages of foolscap paper. Proof this that they moved slow and were thoroughly imbued with the importance of their work Deliberately they weighed and pondered every word and paragraph and every possible construction that could be put upon them. What a commentary upon the indecent haste with which certain subsequent amendments were considered, resolved upon and ratified, one of less than doubtful good, aye, of more than certain and potential mischief to the age ratifying and to those unborn.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the Framers numbered only 42 all told, including its peerless President. Fortunate was it that the body was no larger.

Of these all signed but three namely: Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Mason and Mr. Randolph, of Virginia. As there is good grounds for believing that these gentlemen were deterred by the same motives which influenced our grandfathers before the first amendments were added, I say for one all honor to the three. Such my friends is a brief recital of the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United states. If it contains defects of insertion or omission, counting the first amendments as integral part, they are such as could not have been guarded by human wisdom against subsequent human depravity. Taken as an entirety it was when ratified in our town a hundred years ago, as near perfection as uninspired human foresight could have made it.

Such has been the concurrent verdict of the best and wisest from that day to this. Is it not meet and fitting, brothers, that after a century's trial of its workings, and a century of centuries of blessings enjoyed under it, we should assemble in State gathering and pay appropiate homage to those sterling and patriotic old boys who bequeathed this priceless heritage to us? We have so resolved, and God be praised we belong to the great Liberty-loving race with whom resolution and accomplishment are synonymous terms when the rights of man are involved or meet appreciation of patriotic heroes who have struggled for them. Let us not prove lache or recreant in making the celebration in every way worthy of the occasion and of the Master Work of Man.

Perhaps it were fitting here to close. But inasmuch as allusion has been made to one who is to be the special guest of the occasion, you will excuse a word of tribute to him in conclusion. Apology is less due for license claimed, because he has been the most able, consistent, undeviating champion of the great Instrument of our veneration and its principles of all the sons of man who still inhabit this mundane sphere. Others there are who at critical moment have done "battle royal" for the Constitution, but at other times have nodded on picket post. Not so he. From his entrance on public life, now near half a century back, it has been to him at all times his political pole-star and his "ark of the covenant," and he has studied it ever with strictest construction spectacles, as its true friends will ever do. My first acquaintance with the grand old man is not of recent date. He was then in his Congressional novjciate and I but a stripling lad; but it was my good fortune to pass a winter at the same boarding house in Washington and to occupy a room near to his. He usually had a kind word or gentle look or little gibe for the motherless boy, and I instinctively loved him, for these little tokens of a loving nature are rarely lost even upon a self willed boy left, perhaps, too much to his own guidance.

To my young fancy he was then a man of men, and I have followed him since through all the exalted positions which he has adorned and through them all he has uniformly maintained the relative rank then assigned him. Consider him as representative or as regimental commander saving an army by quick intuition and readiness of action; take him as Senator or War Minister or Senator again, and he towers above ordinary compeers as Cyclops above Pigmy.

But his hour of supremest glory came with the great clash of arms in '61 when by spontaneous accord as it were he was elevated to the most difficult and trying position ever filled by man, and—*he filled it.* As President of the Confederate States he loomed up as the leading figure of his time. To his prescience and sagacity is mainly due the prolongation of the unequal struggle. It was he who gave head to chaos, and made the issue in any wise possible. Never did Revolutionist take the helm when the elements were less propitious.

I will not speak of disparity of numbers on the muster roll, and like disparity in other regards as to equipment, God knows these alone were enough to have panicked Frederick of Prussia. But if to these be added the dogmatic stupidity and assinine assumption of National and State legislatures, and sometimes of the Executives, whose aim it seemed to be to thwart the directing head; and to these the devilish cupidity of speculators and money-changers in the rear who were fattening on the life's blood of their betters and thereby depreciating the only circulating medium—the currency of faith; and to these a wall of fire around and factions and fractious opposition within; and to these his unconquerable devotion to Constitutional mandate which made him spurn the role of Cromwell when the exigency was even more imperative, and we may reasonably hope that some future Botta unbiassed by passion, will write it down the most uneven contest, but owing to the force of genius in the chief, the most evenly balanced which the scribe chronicles. No wonder that he was made the vicarious sacrifice of hostile cohorts in our front and cowards behind for the surprising obstinacy he developed.

No wonder that a kindred spirit, Mr. Roebuck, should have declared in the Commons of England that the world contained not another who could have made his record.

My friends the coming amongst us of this venerable and much-loved Patriot Hero will probably be his last public appearance on any stage. Never did time and circumstance more suitably combine.—Never was there more proper spot for complimentary benefit than that on which North Carolina ratified the Federal Constitution. Let a hundred thousand freemen assemble and return thanks to the Giver of gifts for the greatest ever conferred, and the prayer go up from every throat, "God bless old Jefferson Davis."

MAXTON DEPARTMENT.

Reported for the Observer.]

There is a rumor current here that Rev. Dr. Mack will accept the position of evangelist of Fayetteville Presbytery, and we believe that nowhere would he be more enthusiastically received than in the bounds of this Presbytery where he has labored so faithfully heretofore, and is so well-known. May Providence speed the efforts being made to secure him.

A series of religious meetings are to begin next Sunday at a school house near Fulmore in the Southeastern part of Robeson county. Mr. W. P. Fife, always on hand if good can be done, expects to be with them, as well as Rev. W. S. Hales, of Maxton. A cordial invitation is extended to christian workers.

We learn from Rev. Dr. Hill. that up to date there have been fifty-two additions to the churches in his charge, 43 to Maxton, and 9 to Floral College church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	1.00
Hog Round,	11¢	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	7@9
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides.	7	Green,	3
Shoulders.	6¼	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	7½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	17½	LARD—	
Shoulders,	10½	N. Carolina,	13
RAGGING	11¼@13	Western,	10@00
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.25
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	7½@00
Rio,	18@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	40@75
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—o	1.00
EGGS	11	SALT,	1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family, None.)		Coffee,	10
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	11
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	6
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	60
Corn—new,	65@	TALLOW,	6
Oats,	45	WOOL,	18
Rye,		SPIRITS—	
Peas,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 10	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

MARKET REPORT CORRECTED WEEKLY.

VEGETABLES.	Price in our Market.	Price in North'n Mark't
Cabbage	50c doz heads.	1.00@1.50 100
Roasting Ears	15a30c doz.	00@00 1 bush crate.
Onions	75 bush.	No N C in market.
Squash	15c doz.	" " " "
Melons	10a20c each	2.00a3.00 100
Beets	75c bush.	No N C in market.
FRUIT.		
Cherries	80a1.00 bush	4a6c qt.
Irish Potatoes	50a75c bush	0a00c qt.
Apples	25a35c bush	1.25a2.50 bbl
Tomatoes	15a25c doz	00a00 qt
Peaches	60a1.00 bush	1.00a 1.50
Blackberries	3a5c qt,	8a10c qt
Dewberries	5a8c qt.	12a14c

Wet weather, poor fruit, and excessive express charges have resulted in very little profit, and some instances, loss to shippers.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Good Middling	11¼
Middling	11
Strict Low Middling	00
Low Middling	00
Strict Good Ordinary	00
Good Ordinary	0

Turpentine, $1.90 @ $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 33½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 55 and 1.00 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17 4:00 P. M.
COTTON.—Cotton firm at 10¼ cents—basis Middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 35½ cents per gallon
ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85 cents per bbl. for and Good Strained.
TAR—Firm $1.75.
TURPENTINE (Crude) firm, hard, 90; Yellow dip, $1.80; Virgin, $1.80.
Norfolk—Cotton steady at 10 —basis Middling.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

E. W. Becton, Allie Beebie, Mary Bean, F. H. Beatty. M. L. Beadsole, Mary McN. Buie, M. A. Brown, Nancie Carver, Frances Calhone, Sarah Chavars, Addie Cromity, H. Dickons, I. W. Durham, Mary Evans, W. R. Evans, Beller Evans, C. Faulk, Jessie Fuller. Moses Green, col'd, R. Gilchest, Alfred Guly, Isabella Gilmore, S. D. Handcock, W. A. Harwell, R Harris, Nancy Jones, A. R. Johnston, Geo. A. Johnston. Jane Kerney, M. M. King, J Luther, Sarah Jane Melvin, J. G. Monroe, Lizzie Morrison, Ralan McRae. Wm. Lamb, J. C. McNatt, Anna Nixon, H. Preston, A. Puginest, N. Scott, J. Sanford, D. W. Swain, Isabella Smith, Caroline Smith, W. H. Smith, P. R. Smith, James White, J. T. Williams, Nancy E. Williams, M. J. Williams, Harry Woodbridge.

All "Advertised" letters are due one cent.
Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. J. B. SMITH, P. M.
July 15, 1889.

Excursion to Wilmington

—AND THE—

SEACOAST,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1889.

NOW IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY.

Leaves at 10 P. M. and remain at the Seashore Thursday and Friday.

Train will leave Wilmington in time to reach Fayetteville by 9 P. M. Friday August 2nd.

Fare only $2.25 round trip.

For tickets and further information apply to
GEO. W. LAKE,
at C. F. & Y. V. R'y.

For Rent.

A Good Dwelling on Green Street, next door to Episcopal church. Water on lot. Rooms lighted with gas. Apply to
FRANK THORNTON.
July 18, 1889. tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD GENTLE HORSE. Any lady can drive him. Apply to
W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
N. W. Corner Market Square.
July 18, 1889. tf

Notice of Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of AUGUST, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of E. J. Lilly, in Fayetteville, N. C., we will sell:

Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of Greensboro Female College.

Two (2) $500 First Mortgage Bonds of Greensboro Female College Association.

One (1) Iron Herring Combination Safe.

And other articles of personal property belonging to the estate of H. Lilly, dec'd.

Terms of sale: *Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Administrators of H. Lilly, dec'd.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1889. ts

THE

Fayetteville Canning Co.

Have fitted up their Canning Factory adjoining the Ice Factory, and would be glad to confer or correspond with parties having either fruit or vegetables to dispose of in quantities, so that they may arrange to have their expert on hand in time to meet said fruit and vegetables. Enquire at office over Beasley & Houston's. N. H. SMITH.
July 18, 1889. tf] Gen'l Sup't.

Trinity College,

OPENS SEPTEMBER 5 PROMPTLY.

A superior Faculty of 9 instructors.

Required and Elective courses in the Political and Social Sciences, History, Languages Ancient and Modern, Mathematics, Engineering, Natural Science, Pedagogics and Theology.

Special advantages offered to teachers, journalists, ministerial students and law students.

Excellent Libraries. Flourishing Literary and Religious Societies. A College Congress for public discussion.

Tuition $50 a year. Board $7 to $12 per month. Needy students may give notes for tuition. See catalogue for admission.

JOHN F. CROWELL, A. B. (Yale) President
Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.
July 18, 1889. 2m

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Fall Session opens August 19, 1889.

Instruction and Discipline *thorough.*
Charges quite moderate.
Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.
Special inducements to young men wishing to board themselves or to families wishing to come to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. Send for circulars. Address
J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal,
July 18, 1889—1m] Lumber Bridge, N. C.

Wilson Collegiate Institute,

For Young Ladies.

The fall session opens September 2nd, 1889, and will continue 20 weeks. Full corps of Teachers. Courses of study sufficiently extensive, thorough and practical. Location pleasant and healthful. Terms moderate.

For catalogue and full particulars, address
SILAS E. WARREN, Principal,
Wilson, N. C.
July 18, 1889. 1m

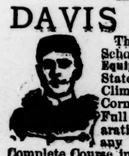
AN EXCELLENT EDUCATION

AT VERY LOW RATES

IS OFFERED to BOYS and YOUNG MEN

AT

DAVIS SCHOOL.



This is a Military Boarding School, and is one of the Best Equipped Schools in the United States. Healthy location, Fine Climate. Mild Winters, Cadet Cornet Band, Cadet Orchestra, Full Course of Study, or preparation for highest classes of any College or for Business. Complete Course in Telegraphy. For Register with full particulars address

COL. A. C. DAVIS, SUPT.,
LaGrange, N. C.
July 18, 1889. 2m

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

McMILLAN BROS.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Cane Mills, Evaporators and Furnaces of all descriptions,

COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON PANS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE MILLS, EXTRA DOORS, GRATE BARS, SKIMMERS AND FURNACES ALWAYS ON HAND.

See Premium List of Cumberland County Fair for our Special Cash Premium for Best Home-made Sorghum.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-second Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin OCTOBER 1st, 1889, and contine six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to
Dr. J. S. DORSEY ULLEN,
July 11, 1889. 2m] *Dean of the Faculty.*

WALTER WATSON,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Cutlery, Pistols,

GUNS, &c., &c.

Sporting Goods of Every Description.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Lace and Belt Fastenings

OF ALL KINDS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Estimates and Correct Measurements Given for Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT LIVING PRICES.

TURPENTINE AND EDGE TOOLS

—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE.—

Fayetteville, N. C.

C. M. Watson. **56** A. H. Watson.

SELLS ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Family-Groceries.

Don't claim lowest prices, but sell on close profits and strive to please everybody. All goods as recommended or money returned.

Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Fine Table Butter.

Your orders solicited and will be filled. Respectfully,
C. M. WATSON,
April 11, 1889. 1y 56 and 58 S. W. Jamb, Market Square.

Farmers' Exchange.

WE HAVE OPENED A STORE ON THE EAST SIDE OF GILLESPIE STREET, about 100 yards below the Market, for the

Farmers' Alliance,

and we will be glad to have all of our country friends call on us for their supplies.

J. & O. EVANS.

Capt. James S. Evans,

BUSINESS AGENT CUMBERLAND COUNTY ALLIANCE, HAS HIS OFFICE AT THE

Farmers' Exchange,

where he will always be glad to see his friends.

June 13, 1889. 1y

JOHN E. TOWNSEND,

HOPE MILLS, N. C.

—MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN—

Rough and Dressed Lumber

LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Pickets for enclosing yards, &c., cut to order in any quantity. June 20, 1889. 6m

For Sale.

One nice canopy top Surry Wagon.
One nice Rockaway.
One nice close six-seat Carriage.
Two good six-seat Phætons and Harness.

The most of these carriages are good as new and will be sold close for cash or on time with good note. W. D. GASTER.
July 4, 1889. tf

Money to Loan.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company of Atlanta, Ga., will loan to any citizen of Cumberland County any sum of money from $200 and upward upon security on improved farming lands in said county. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address
JOHN G. SHAW, Correspondent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 4, 1889. 3m

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE in good condition and conveniently located, known as the McIntyre residence, north side of Person street. Possession given at once. Apply to
J. D. WILLIAMS.
July 3, 1889. 4w

N. A. SINCLAIR,

Attorney-at-Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS.

☞ Office over Beasley's Jewelry Store.
June 20, 1889. tf

A Fortune Made Easily!

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY ANNUALLY!

The Principal for the Interest Only!

The undersigned represents a Company which will give any amount of money—from $1,000 to $100,000—to any man, between the ages of 18 and 55 years, who will pay simple interest at 6½ to 8½ per cent. per annum (according to age) on the amount he desires for 15 years.

Furthermore, said Company obligates to pay to his family the principal sum, *without a further payment of interest,* in case of his death during the term.

This is a *bona fide* offer from a company which has been doing business on this plan for 44 years.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, stating age, name and post office address. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
June 6, 1889. 1m] Fayetteville, N. C.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

This farm lies 3 miles west of the town limits on Buckhead Creek, and contains 400 acres of land of which about 180 is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this farm is two dwellings containing four rooms each; three tenement houses; two wells of fine water; one steam gin in good order; one fish pond of three acres and well stocked with best variety of fish; a fine young orchard of first-class fruit trees and a quantity of select grape vines. This farm is well adapted to corn and cotton, and can be made a most beautiful summer residence. For particulars apply to CHAS. GLOVER,
April 11, 1889. Fayetteville, N. C

Greensboro ·:· Female ·:· College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTY-NINTH SESSION OF THIS well equipped and prosperous Institution will begin on the

28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1889.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered in all the departments of instruction usually pursued in Female Colleges of high grade. Charges very moderate.

☞ For Catalogue apply to
T. M. JONES, President,
Greensboro, N. C.

THE HERO OF CONEMAUGH.

By Eleanor Fairman Preston (12 years).

There by the dam in Conemaugh wood
A hero, fearless and tall, he stood;
Watching with steady but awe-struck mein,
A stream of water trickling between
Those solid walls of heavy stone.
Deeply thinking, he stood alone.
The winds toss back his horse's mane,
But greater tempests rack his brain.

Like the struggle of Gethsemane,
"Oh, Father, let this cup pass from me!"
The cry from an anguished heart is wrung,
But the swan's song is yet to be sung.
Quick! like an arrow shot from the bow
Into his saddle he leaps, to go!
For a wider breach in the wall is made,
And there the foundation of death is laid.

Down the valley like a lightning flash!
What a fearful ride! And on they dash
Past the thicket, the mountain and hill,
Faster they fly! But the fiends must kill.
Far, far behind him he hears a crash—
A rush of waters! A sudden flash
Of blinding lightning makes bright the scene,
And he's the city and death between.

A moment he pauses! The city's doom
He knows, and he feels the thickening gloom
Hovering over those poor loving hearts.
A moment he pauses! Then on he darts.
Into the city he rides with a cry,
"Run to the hills—to the mountain—or die!"
Resounding through the evening quiet,
Disturbing fights of many a riot.

The crowd jeers at him as he passes by;
They think him crazy, and with one voice cry,
"He's a fool, if he thinks he'll scare us with
old jokes,
For Conemaugh people won't allow other folks
To take them in with any such dull chaff."
Then to their houses they go with a laugh
At the hero who's riding, all out of breath,
To save their dear ones from a terrible death.

A few take warning, and fo the mountains fly,
While far, far below them they hear that loud
cry,
"Fly to the hills! To the hills!" it resounds,
Echoes and re-echoes, bound and rebounds
From mountain to mountain, from hill to hill.
But ev'ry great river, each tiny rill,
To a torrent is swollen as it flies on its way
To join sister-rivers, and to aid death to-day.

Madly urging his brave horse on,
The rider flies—ride almost done.
For far up the valley he hears a loud roar,
And over the hill where he's ridden before
He sees the wild waters come rushing down—
But he rides on through the death shadowed
town.
"Run for your lives to the hills!" he cries,
"Run to the hill! To the hills!" and dies.

Oh, tell me not of your Paul Revere,
For we have a greater hero here!
A hero who laid down his life for others—
A hero who gave himself for his brothers!
A hero who laid all his honors down,
But who's gone to receive a starry crown.
And enshrined in poetry and in epics sung
Will be the glorious name, Daniel Periton.

MARION, VA.

Eel Skins for Rheumatism.

Boston Globe]

"Give me two large eel skins," said a young woman who entered a North End drug store at the time a Globe man happened to be quenching his thirst at the soda fountain.

"Eel skins!" said the Globe man to the clerk, when the young lady had left with her purchase. "What does she want of eel skin?"

"Rheumatism," said the drug clerk. "You'd be surprised at the number of people who use eel skins for rheumatism. I know an old man whose arms and legs are completely strapped with them, and he believes that they prolong his life. We have more or less call for them, but I understand that up town stores don't keep them, although once in a while their customers ask for them. We get our skins of a fish dealer on Atlantic avenue. He purchases them from South Boston people, who sell the skinned eels for food, and when the skins are dried, sell them to various customers. In many of the fish stores on Atlantic avenue you will see a bunch of the skins suspended from the wall by a hook. They are very oily and soft, and while I don't take much stock in them, numbers of people have implicit faith in them. I am told that there is a German family in South Boston that sells these eel skins to various people throughout the United States and realizes a snug little income therefrom."

Mistakes in Marriage.

Amelia E. Barr.]

The greatest mistake men make is in marrying immature women, girls in their teens, who have all the crudeness and tartness of sour fruit. A tradition of innocence and gentleness hangs about a young girl, but in reality she is the most cruel of human creatures. Her judgments are harsh, her prejudice stiff, her sympathies narrow, and she is full of self-assertion. In a few years, the same girl may have mellowed and ripened....Then there are those wives who, knowing their husband's salary to be two thousand dollars a year, insist upon living as if was twenty thousand. If the women who live beyond their husband's income would live within it, the divorce courts might dismiss one-half of their officials. But they will not. Each one prefers a new spring costume, or some other equally trivial thing, to a happy home.

"Babbling women there are who, like Antigone, are perpetually calling heaven to witness 'what deeds they suffer and at what men's hands,' who are apt finally to go into the divorce courts with their complaints. They have no conjugal reticence; they throw wide their Bluebeard chamber and invite all their acquaintances to come in and see it. The social sympathy they get is but civil tolerance, quickly passing into impatience and disgust; for whether a woman be right or wrong, the world has not time to stop and inquire. It only feels that her example is debasing and her influence noxious."

No Objections to Children.

New York Weekly.]

Fond Mother (accompanied by small son—I see you take children at this hotel.

Summer Hotel Proprietor (glancing genially at many little boarders)—Oh, yes, madam, of course. How do you do, my little man?

Small Cherub—None o' your business.

Fond Mother—Oh, baby, you should not speak so to the gentleman.

Cherub—I will.

Fond Mother—Bless his 'ittle heart, don't ee know ee shouldn't speak so to mamma? Say, "I'm very well," to the nice gentleman.

Fond Mother—Mercy! Don't throw your ball that way. You'll break a window. Children are so innocent and joyful that"—

Proprietor—I beg your pardon, madam; I said we took children; and we do; but it is my duty to warn you that we have measles, and whooping cough, and chicken pox, and scarlet fever, and smallpox in the hotel, and five children have something that looks like Asiatic cholera—Thank fate she's gone.

He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.—*Franklin.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Patterson Mineral Springs.

Buildings enlarged. Charges least of any first-class Springs in the South. In full view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Four miles south of Shelby, N. C., on (3 C's R. C.) Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, Patterson Station—one-half mile of Springs.

To THE AFFLICTED.—Physicians will tell you that the ingredients contained in these waters are in their effect aperient, diuretic, tonic and alterative making it nature's remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and all cases of debility and weak constitutions which need a stimulant, and in rheumatic and scrofulous affections.

To THE PUBLIC.—We are so situated—owning the Springs with farm attached, from which we get most of our supplies—doing a great part of the necessary work during the time the Springs are open, we can favor our patrons with the best mineral water—the most wholesome food and first-class accommodations at the following extremely low prices:

PER DAY.
When one person occupies room, $1 50
" two persons occupies room, 1 25
PER WEEK.
When one person occupies room, $8 50
" two or more occupy room, 7 00
PER MONTH—(28 DAYS).
When one person occupies room, $28 00
" two or more occupy room, 25 00

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION.—Bowling Alley, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Foot-Ball, and In-Door Games of all kinds. Address
W. G. PATTERSON,
Shelby P. O. or Swang P. O.
Cleveland County, N. C.
July 11, 1889. 2m

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

The Fall Term of 1889 will begin the first Monday in August.

A new Infirmary is now being built, and it will be fitted up with special reference to comfort and convenience. Other improvements being added with the view of making the equipment of the school as complete as possible.

The location, the teachers, the text-books, the courses of study and other appliances of the school are all that parents, seeking for their sons the best educational advantages, need desire.

For catalogues apply to J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C., or to Capt. T. J. DREWEY, Boykins, Va.
Oxford, N. C., July 11, 1889. 2m

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The next Session begins September 5th, 1889.

Thorough instruction is offered in Literature, Science, Philosophy and Law. Tuition $30 per session. For catalogue address
HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.
July 11, 1889. 2m

Oak Ridge Institute and Business College.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

135 STUDENTS LAST YEAR.

Fall term begins AUGUST 13th. Prepares for teaching, for business and for college at less cost than any other first-class High School in the State. If you are interested send for catalogue and announcements. Address
J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
July 11, 1889—1m] Principals.

WANTED SALESMEN. We want a few more reliable and energetic men to handle our wonderful book. Nearly 500,000 sold to date. One man sells 30 copies in a single day, another 120 in a week. A rare chance to secure a permanent, paying position. Address us at once, stating age, occupation and reference.
J. A. WILMORE & CO., Publishers,
43 & 45 Centre Street,
July 11, 1889. 2m] New York

Mules Wanted.

I have a friend who wishes to hire 20 head of Mules with or without wagons. Call on or address JOHN McDUFFIE,
Office No. 3, Green Street,
July 11, 1889. tf] A. Moore's Old Stand.

"H. H. H."

Huske's Hardware House.

LOOK FOR SOME SPECIALLY LOW PRICES IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

SASH,

DOORS

—AND—

BLINDS,

To Parties Building.

—ALSO—

Lime, Hair, Shingles and Laths.

WE WILL SOON PLACE ORDER FOR ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

WE WILL OFFER SPECIAL PRICES ON PRESENT STOCK TO TO MAKE ROOM FOR COMING LOT.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Excursions, Fishing Parties, Pic Nic, Festivals, Etc.

Luncheons in small packages, carefully and specially prepared for pleasure parties in stock and to arrive this week.

Potted Meats in ¼ packages.
Imported Sardines in ¼ packages.
Compressed Beef in small packages.
Finest Black Island Lobsters in small packages.
Star Salmon—the finest in small packages.
English Dairy Cheese—"Midgets."
Pickles Imported and Domestic in small packages.
Pickles by the dozen.
Chyloong Ginger in ¼ packages.
Queen Olives in ¼ glass packages.
Jellies in small packages.
Sweet Pickled Limes in small packages.
Canned Fruits.
Condiments in great variety to excite the appetite and aid digestion.
Nuts, Raisins, Persian Dates and Fine French Candies (just received).
Condensed Milk, Tea, Coffee Chocolate and Cocoa.

Your Luch Basket will be incomplete without a few Lemons.

ROBERT M. PRIOR.

For the Boys.

AT PEMBERTON'S BOOKSTORE

THE CHICAGO AIR RIFLE.

SHOOTS SHOT AND DARTS.

A splendid indoor as well as outdoor amusement.
May 16, 1889.

POMONA HILL NURSERIES,

POMONA, N. C.

Stock consists of

ALL LEADING FRUITS

Calculated to suit the Southern and border States.

Send for descriptive Catalogue, No. 1, of

FRIUT TREES, VINES, &c,

and No. 2, Green-House Catalogue of young pot-grown

Roses, Chrysanthemums, CARNATIONS,

and a general variety of Bedding and Flowing Plants, ready to plant out in April and May.

☞Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Address
J. VAN. LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.
May 30, 1889.

—GO TO—

K. LEWALD'S FURNISHING HOUSE

Fayetteville, - N. - C.,

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,
Notions, &c.,
Lower Than Ever Before Offered in Fayetteville.

I HAVE THE STOCK,

—AND—

My Rock Bottom Prices Tell the Tale,

BARGAINS

THAT WERE NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT

K. Lewald's

SOON OR LATE. BARGAINS FOR THE POOR MAN AND THE RICH AS WELL.

Fine Summer Clothing

For Young Men and Boys

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE PURCHASER ALSO.

PANTS in Hundreds of Styles!

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

I Am HEADQUARTERS for Shoes; Cheap Shoes and Brogans.

—BOOTS— —BOOTS— BOOTS —BOOTS— —BOOTS—

OF THE VERY BEST MAKE AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

—SHOES— —SHOES— SHOES —SHOES— —SHOES—

Made by the Most Reliable Manufacturers in the Country.

K. LEWALD

has the Finest Stock of Goods in Fayetteville, where BARGAINS are offered all year round. ☞Remember the place,
K. LEWALD,
Hay Street.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - - - MANAGER.

The Manager of the Fashionable Campolle Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.

An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.
Jan'y 17, 1889. tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 30 tf

WORTH & WORTH,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The only direct IMPORTERS OF PURE CUBA MOLASSES in North Carolina, offer to prompt paying buyers,

1,000 Hhds. and Bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses.
50 Puncheons Porto Rico Molasses.
150 Bags Coffee.
100 Bbls Sugar, Granulated, White and Yellow.
1,000 Bbls. Flour, Choice Grades and Fresh.
1,000 Bbls. Lime, Cement and Plaster.
500 Bales Hay.
2,000 Bush. Corn and Oats.
1,000 Pkgs Soap, Lye, Snuff, Tobacco, Cheese, Candy, Crackers, &c., &c.

ORDERS and INQUIRIES SOLICITED.
March 21, 1889. 0t

D. R. HUFFINES & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Fayetteville Steam Bottling Works,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

—AND—

Sarsaparilla

of a superior quality from the best extracts

Also Agents for Finest Lager Beer in kegs, export or patent bottles.

All orders promptly filled.

Call on or address
D. R. HUFFINES & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 14, 1889. tf

WANTED,

At once, a GOOD COOK for a small family, apply at OBSERVER OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 11, 1889. tf

—OFFICE OF—

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate and Collection Agency,

(over Beasley & Houston's Store),

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT,

SALE and EXCHANGE.

Prompt personal attention given to collection of claims in Cumberland and adjoining Counties. Correspondence solicited. Best reference.

Mr. J. L. Prior having located in another State, I have the accounts of the old firm of PEMBERTON & PRIOR for collection. Also accounts due to ROSE & LEAK have been placed in my hands for collection. Parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
June 6, 1889. tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed to the old Whitehead stand, at the southwest corner of the Market square, where I shall keep on hand a good assortment of

TOBACCO

—AND—

TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

Also a complete line of domestic and foreign

Liquors and Wines,

especially for family and medicinal purposes.
A. MOORE, Manager.
March 21, 1880. 1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The ÆTNA is one of the strongest companies in the world, having a capital of 4,000,000.
Her dealings are unquestionable.
She has paid out in Chicago alone $3,800,000 in losses.
Place your risks in strong companies.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
March 7, 1889.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bibles! Bibles! Bibles!

Bagster's and Oxford Teachers'

—AND—

STUDENT'S BIBLES

—AND—

AMERICAN

BIBLE SOCIETY BIBLES

WITH REFERENCES, ARE TO BE HAD AT COST AT

McNEILL'S BOOKSTORE,

FROM NOW UNTIL AFTER THE

PEARSON MEETINGS.

Bibles at Cost.

—BIBLES OF ALL KINDS AT COST—

At McNEILL'S.

J. L. TATUM & CO.,

THE ONLY FRUIT STORE IN THE CITY

That you can always rely upon for

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!

ALSO A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY - GROCERIES.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUITS SOLICITED.
No. 55 Hay St., - Fayetteville, N. C.
June 6, 1889.

CALL

AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

J. T. WINBURN'S,

PHOTOGRAPHIST,

PERSON STREET,

OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Sept 27, 1888 tf

MAXTON HOTEL,

MAXTON, N. C.

Having recently been repaired and refurnished, the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Terms reasonable.
W. G. HALL, Proprietor.
March 14, 1889. 1y

S. H. BUCHANAN,

Private Banker,

JONESBORO, N. C.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, DISCOUNTS PAPER, RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, MAKES COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS AND NOTES, LOANS MONEY, AND DOES A

General Banking Business.
March 21, 1889. 1y

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Aug. 16, tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company,

Change of Schedule.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 41. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 51. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Wilm'g'n	2.20 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	6.45 p. m.	2.00 a. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.39 p. m.	3.15 a. m.	
A've Char'lot'e	9.35 p. m.	6.10 a. m.	
L've Char'lot'e			4.15 p. m.
L've Lincoln'n			5.51 p. m.
L've Shelby			6.57 p. m.
Ar've Ruth'f'n			8.20 p. m.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

June 2, 1889.	No. 38. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 54. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sunday.
L've Ruth'f'n			8.00 a. m.
L've Shelby			9.22 a. m.
L've Lincoln'n			10.30 a. m.
Ar've Char'lte			12.05 p. m.
L've Charlo'te	5.15 a. m.	8.30 p. m.	
L've Wad'boro	7.08 a. m.	11.08 p. m.	
L've Hamlet	8.20 a. m.	1.45 a. m.	
Ar've Wil'm'n	12.30 p. m.	7.45 a. m.	

Trains Nos. 41 ank 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.
Trains Nos. 51 and 54 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.
Through Sleeping Cars bet ween Wilmington and Charlotte and Wilmington and Raleigh.
L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
F. W. Clark, General Passenger Agent.
June 20, 1889. tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 12.

Taking effect 3.45 A. M., Wednesday, June 12, 1889.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:35 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:35 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:45 a. m.	9:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:35 a. m.	11:50 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	8:00 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
Arrive Sanford,	10:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	10:20 a. m.	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:45 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:05 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:00 p. m.	5:05 a. m.
		11:30 a. m.

Passenger and Mail North bound breakfast at Fayetteville and dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:45 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:55 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:02 p. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:25 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:35 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:35 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:40 p. m.	11:55 a. m.

Passenger and Mail South bound breakfast at Greensboro and dinner at Sanford.

Factory and Madison Branches—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:00 a. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a. m.
Arrive Madison	12:30 p. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Madison	1:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	4:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro	4:40 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	6:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; between Greensboro and Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory and Madison Branches run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 05 P. M.	5 45 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 17 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	10 50 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	3 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*4 10 "	
Arrive Selma	5 19 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 40 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 50 "	
Leave Magnolia	6 05 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 35 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 50 "	
Arrive Goldsboro	11 40 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 00 A. M.	
Arrive Selma	10 23 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59	
Leave Wilson	12 42 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 20 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 "	
Leave Tarboro	10 50 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KNLEY, Sup't Trans
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CLYDE'S New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.

At 3 o'clock P. M.

BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	July 6
PIONEER	Wednesday,	July 10
YEMASSEE	Saturday,	July 13
BENEFACTOR	Wednesday,	July 17

FROM WILMINGTON.

BENEFACTOR	Friday,	July 12
PIONEER	Tuesday,	July 16
YEMASSEE	Friday,	July 19
BENEFACTOR	Tuesday,	July 23

☞Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

These Steamers have unsurpassed passenger accommodations

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 35 Broadway, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, New York.
March 28 1889 tf 35 Broadway, New York

The Alliance to the Front!

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, bold, vigilant, aggressive and progressive. It has opinions and expresses them. Forty eight columns, eight pages. All Home Print. Official organ of North Carolina and Virginia State Alliances. The *Livest* paper in the South. Goes to nearly 1200 postoffices in North Carolina and 23 States. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. *Strictly Cash.* Send for sample copy. Address,
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Raleigh, N. C.

L. L. POLK, Editor,
D. H. BROWDER Business Manager.
March 28, 1889. tf

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Mr. A. E. Hawkes has gained a national reputation as a practical optician, and his celebrated spectacles and spring eye-glasses are known throughout the United States. We are writing this article with a pair of his new crystalized lenses, and they seem to us as transparent as light itself; and with them the finest print is as clear as in youth.—*Editor Christian Advocate.*

ALL EYES FITTED
And Fit Guaranteed at the Drug Store of
B. E. SEDBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C.